

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name: Virginia Washington Monument

other names/site number: Washington Monument sculpture group, George Washington Equestrian Statue VDHR # 127-0189

2. Location

street & number Capitol Square not for publication
city or town Richmond (Independent City) vicinity
state Virginia code VA county _____ code 760 Zip 23219

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this (X) nomination
_____ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of
Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property (X)
meets _____ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant (X) nationally _____
statewide _____ locally _____ (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official

Date

Virginia Department of Historic Resources

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property (X) meets _____ does not meet the National Register criteria. (_____ See continuation sheet for additional
comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

_____ entered in the National Register

_____ See continuation sheet.

_____ determined eligible for the

National Register

_____ See continuation sheet.

_____ determined not eligible for the National Register

_____ removed from the National Register

_____ other (explain): _____

Signature of Keeper _____

Date of Action _____

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- ☐ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
☐ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
☒ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
☐ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- ☐ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
☐ B removed from its original location.
☐ C a birthplace or a grave.
☐ D a cemetery.
☐ E a reconstructed building, object or structure.
☐ F a commemorative property.
☐ G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance Architecture; Art; Politics / Government

Period of Significance 1850-1953

Significant Dates 1849-50 (competition); 1850-69 (construction)

Significant Person

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder Thomas Crawford
Randolph Rogers

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
☐ previously listed in the National Register
☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data

- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office
☒ Other State agency
☐ Federal agency
☐ Local government
☒ University
☒ Other
Name of repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than an acre**UTM References** (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	18	284907	4157264	2	
2			4		

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

The boundary consists of the statue itself as it stands within the entry drive of Capitol Square.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Bryan Clark Green, Architectural Historian. With assistance from Charles Brownell, Professor of Art History, Virginia Commonwealth University.

Organization: Virginia Department of Historic Resources
street & number: 2801 Kensington Avenue
city or town: Richmonddate: 11/15/2002
telephone: (804)367-2323 x117
state: VA zip code: 23221

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets**Maps**

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

name: Department of General Services, Commonwealth of Virginia
street & number: 805 East Broad Street, Room 102 telephone:
city or town: Richmond state: VA zip code: 23219-1989

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

Section 7 Page 1

7. Summary Description:

The Virginia Washington Monument in Virginia's Capitol Square originated with the Virginia General Assembly's establishment of a fund for a monument to Washington in 1817. At its unveiling on February 22, 1858, the statue became only the second equestrian statue of Washington ever dedicated. ¹ It was instrumental in generating a national wave of representational memorial sculptures. The design consists of three tiers of pedestals, each featuring a series of representational sculptures: George Washington on top, Virginia patriots in the middle tier; and a series of allegorical figures and shields with inscriptions memorializing Revolutionary War principles or events on the lower tier. The six Virginia patriots are Thomas Jefferson, Patrick Henry, John Marshall, Thomas Nelson, George Mason, and Andrew Lewis. The six shields memorialize Revolution, Bill of Rights, Independence, Finance, Justice, and Colonial Times. Thomas Crawford executed the figures of Washington, Jefferson, and Henry and began Mason and Marshall. Randolph Rodgers completed Mason and Marshall and executed the figures of Nelson and Lewis.

Detailed Description:

An iron fence, each post of which is topped by a ball-shaped finial from which flames emerge upward, surrounds the Virginia Washington Monument. From its circular granite base, the monument rises into a six-sided granite plinth, from which emerge six facets, each of which supports a statue of a Virginia Revolutionary hero, below which are six circular bases, on which rest the six shields depicting Revolutionary virtues. The base of the monument rises high into a full entablature — a frieze, architrave (ornamented with thirteen laurel wreaths, representing the thirteen original states), and cornice. Above this entablature rises a high attic, also with a full entablature, the frieze of which is ornamented by thirteen stars, again representing the first thirteen states. From this attic rises the mounted figure of Washington, facing south upon his rearing horse, with its left foreleg and right hind leg raised. The horse is draped with an elaborately feathered mantel. Washington is depicted in full military dress, including epaulets and a tri-corner hat. With his right hand, he points south. In an engineering tour-de-force, the 18,000-pound statue rests on its cut granite base at only two points--the two non-elevated hooves of Washington's steed.

The iconographic program of sculptor Thomas Crawford's design is carried forth by a series of six Virginia heroes (Thomas Jefferson, Patrick Henry, John Marshall, Thomas Nelson, George Mason, and Andrew Lewis), executed as standing figures, which are grouped with six allegorical figures bearing shields and inscribed with a series of Revolutionary virtues associated with each man (Revolution, Bill of Rights, Independence, Finance, Justice, and Colonial Times), and the names of places that are associated with those virtues. Each Virginia hero is fronted by an allegorical figure bearing an inscription related to that figure. The allegorical figures are women draped in Greek dress. Each figure rests on an identical arrangement of four cannon and a pyramidal arrangement of cannon balls. The composition is dominated by four pairs of crossed flags flanking four shields framed by four pairs of crossed battle axes; the whole composition is topped by three crossed spears. Behind each allegorical figure is a Roman helmet and breastplate, which rest on a drum. Each figure grouping includes an inscription on the base of each figure (the virtue) and the shields that flank the figure (the embodiment of or location associated with that virtue). The iconography of this lower stage does not conform to Crawford's original intent. Early renderings of the sculpture group depict a perched eagle on each of the six points of the lower stage. In 1856, Governor Henry Alexander Wise complained to Crawford that with the eagles, the monument would look like a "Buzzard Roost." Crawford agreed to design alternative "emblems," but his death from cancer the following year left the final design incomplete. The allegorical figures created by Randolph Rogers replaced six identical eagles with six figures of women, each in a different pose. The figures also introduced the human form on a third scale, of different proportions than that of Washington or of the other patriots, and diminish the harmony of the statue grouping. ²

Section 7 Page 2

The figure located directly in front of and below the mounted Washington is Patrick Henry. Brandishing a raised sword in his right hand, Henry holds a small banner aloft in his left bearing the inscription "Liberty 1765," an allusion to his resolves protesting the 1765 Stamp Acts and establishing him as an orator for independence. Before Henry is the allegorical figure on a base inscribed "Revolution," with the flanking shields inscribed "Eutaw Springs" and "Trenton." To Patrick Henry's right is the figure of Andrew Lewis, now largely forgotten, but then a revered hero of the French and Indian War and the Revolutionary War. Lewis, holding a long rifle, is fronted by the figure inscribed "Colonial Times" and flanked by the shields "Mt. Pleasant" and "Valley Forge." To Lewis's right is the looming figure of John Marshall, holding aloft a volume entitled simply "Justice." Before Marshall is the figure bearing the inscription "Justice." On either side of "Justice" are shields inscribed "Great Britain" and "Stony Point." To Marshall's right is the figure of Thomas Nelson, governor of Virginia in 1781, and a general who commanded Virginia troops at Yorktown; he holds a scroll labeled "Bond." In front of Nelson is the figure inscribed "Finance" and flanked by the shields for "Yorktown" and "Saratoga." To Nelson's right is the contemplative figure of Thomas Jefferson, bearing pen and scrolled inscribed "1776," a reference to his primary authorship of the Declaration of Independence. Before Jefferson is the figure inscribed "Independence" and flanked by shields for "Princeton" and "King's Mountain." Finally, to Jefferson's left (and Patrick Henry's left) is the figure of George Mason, author of the Virginia Declaration of Rights, the model for the Bill of Rights, holding aloft pen and paper. Before Mason is the figure inscribed "Bill of Rights," of which Mason was of the utmost importance, and flanked by shields inscribed "Bunker Hill" and "Guilford Courthouse."

Section 8 Page 3

8. Statement of Significance:

The **Virginia Washington Monument** is nationally significant under Criterion C for its significance as a work of art. In a city known nationally for its outdoor monuments, the Virginia Washington Monument was the first. The Virginia Washington Monument was also the second equestrian statue of Washington to be erected in the United States and helped to generate a national wave of representational memorial sculptures. Sculptor Thomas Crawford won a major competition for the monument and undertook the work in 1849. Crawford's design, including the figure of Washington and those of Jefferson, and Henry, was partially erected in 1858. Jefferson Davis was inaugurated as president of the Confederate States of America in front of the unfinished monument on 22 February 1862; the Confederate government later adopted Crawford's mounted Washington as the design for its Great Seal. Crawford died in 1857, and the Civil War disrupted completion. Sculptor Randolph Rogers undertook the remaining work and brought the project to completion in 1869. The completed work occupies the important terminus of Grace Street at Capitol Square. 3

Historic Analysis:

Summary

The chronicle of attempts to honor George Washington's memory is one of the crucial stories of the arts in the United States from 1783 until the Civil War. The history of ideas for monuments for Washington from the 1780s to the Civil War is incredibly rich, but almost as hopelessly complicated. This period was the height of the so-called "cult of Washington," when many Americans saw him as the greatest mortal in history. In cold contrast with the nearest model of an internationally-significant military and political leader, Napoleon, Washington chose – twice – to lay aside great power. First, he resigned his commission as commander-in-chief of the army, and second, he laid aside civil power when he stepped down after his second term as president.

In the field of countless ideas for a national monument to Washington, three ideas stand out. They are, in chronological order, the idea of erecting an equestrian statue of Washington at the nation's capital city; the idea of creating a rotunda in the national Capitol building to hold Washington's tomb and a white marble monument to him; and the idea of constructing a free-standing building to Washington's memory. This is one of the most important stories in the history of American art in the period. It is partly the story of a vigorous growth in American artistic capacity, as professional architects took over from amateurs and craftsmen, and as sculpture and painting in the grand manner began to take root here.

Background

In 1783, the Continental Congress voted to commission from the best sculptor in Europe a bronze equestrian statue of Washington, and to erect this statue at the permanent seat of government. To create a mighty equestrian statue was one of the supreme dreams of any ambitious European sculptor. The year before, in 1782, the French sculptor Etienne-Maurice Falconet had completed just such a commission, his colossal Peter the Great monument in St. Petersburg. Proponents of the equestrian Washington statue were likely influenced in their thinking by reading accounts of Falconet's celebrated achievement in the popular press. 4

Behind Falconet's statue lies one of the great traditions in sculpture, a tradition rooted in antiquity. The statue of emperor Marcus Aurelius (ca. AD 165), the only monumental Roman bronze statue to survive above ground in Rome to the present day without interruption. Falconet's more recent models include Bernini's statue of Louis XIV, finished in 1677. Like Bernini, Falconet tackled the difficult problem of balancing a massive statue of a horse on its hind legs. Bernini reputedly originated the idea of incorporating a carved imitation of a rocky mountaintop into a statue – the rock representing the summit of manly achievement. Falconet followed this idea.

Congress, however, went no further than expressing a pious intention, presumably because it lacked both the money and the permanent capital city. It would take 70 years to redeem Congress's pledge. 5

Section 8 Page 4

An Equestrian Statue of George Washington at the Capitol

Jean-Antoine Houdon -- the greatest eighteenth-century French sculptor -- did not come all the way to Virginia in 1785 simply to prepare his statue of Washington for the rotunda of the Virginia Capitol, even though it is one of his supreme achievements. Houdon saw the Richmond Washington as the first step in securing the prized Washington equestrian commission: he craved for a commission on par with Falconet's Peter the Great. As late as 1804 he hadn't given up his hopes, but nothing came of them.

Just a few years later the federal government finally got its permanent capital city and commissioned a hugely important work in the art of urban design. That is Pierre-Charles L'Enfant's plan for Washington, D.C., the city whose very name is one kind of memorial. L'Enfant's conception put the equestrian statue of Washington linking the Capitol, on an east-west axis, to the presidential mansion, on a north-south axis. The disastrous attempt to finance the creation of the city ruled out any chance of commissioning the statue immediately.

A rotunda in the national Capitol building to hold Washington's tomb

In 1794, the second key Washington monument idea -- the Capitol rotunda -- surfaced. It did so in a short-lived alliance with the equestrian statue idea. In 1793, the government accepted a design for the national Capitol building by the self-taught amateur Dr. William Thornton. Thornton's original description of his 1793 design survives but the drawings do not. In two later Thornton drawings for the building, a central unit is nothing other than a moderately free variation on the Pantheon in Rome. It is a Roman temple slid into the center of a larger building. Thornton's description proves that he intended some form of this Roman temple center as of 1793, and the description puts an equestrian statue of Washington in the center of the rotunda. Very likely Thornton meant the statue resolved upon in 1783, though he proposed to have it made of white marble rather than bronze. The description also mentions a "great repository" under the rotunda. It is not clear whether already this "great repository" was to be Washington's tomb or whether that idea rose a little later. This is the answer to a question that has perhaps bothered more Europeans than Americans: why did anyone ever build that huge, expensive round room in the middle of the Capitol, that has never, to the present day, served any coherent and convincing purpose. The answer is that the rotunda was conceived as Washington's monument, in the form of a temple dedicated to civic rather than sacred values, and from a very early point the scheme called for burying Washington below that room. Construction of the Capitol began in 1793 but the next ten years produced little more than one wing -- the rotunda essentially remained just an idea.

In 1799, on 14 December, George Washington died. Congress had to decide on some kind of national means of honoring his memory -- or at least had to make encouraging noises along those lines. The debate on what to do lasted from late 1799 into early 1801. The equestrian statue was a contender, but the more interesting contender was the yet unbuilt rotunda.

By this point, Thornton had changed his ideas about the marble sculpture for the center of the rotunda. Thornton now proposed importing a sculptor or sculptors from Europe to execute an elaborate group in white marble. He envisioned this monument as a great rock -- in the Bernini-Falconet tradition -- with the tomb inside it and many symbolic, or allegorical, figures on it. A female figure symbolizing Eternity would lead the figure of Washington to the peak of the rock, to take flight into the heavens.

A freestanding building to Washington's memory

In the spring of 1800, B.H. Latrobe -- the English professional who was just becoming prominent in Philadelphia -- entered the scene with the third key possibility, the freestanding building. In April 1800, Latrobe proposed a design to Congress, which was finishing a decade of meeting in Philadelphia while waiting for the Washington Capitol to become usable. Latrobe proposed a 100-foot granite and marble pyramid, principally because a pyramid is the most stable of all forms, and he argued that Washington's tomb should be as durable as the nation that Washington had founded. The angle of Latrobe's pyramid is quite steep -- more so than an Egyptian pyramid. Latrobe, likely like most other designers of new pyramids in the 18th and 19th centuries, imitated a Roman pyramid -- that is, a Roman imitation of an Egyptian pyramid.

By the fall of 1800, four ideas competed with each other: 1) Latrobe's pyramid, 2) the equestrian statue, 3) the tomb and monument in the Capitol rotunda, and 4) the budget. After some interesting further episodes, the whole project to honor Washington just died in the Senate in March 1801 -- rather quietly, and, of course, inexpensively.

Section 8 Page 5

The Virginia Competition

The Virginia General Assembly resolved to build a monument to George Washington on the grounds of the Capitol in Richmond. In October 1849, the legislators announced a competition with a prize of \$500 to be awarded to the winner. Forty-one designs from architects in twelve states were submitted, including designs from such significant figures in American architecture as A.J. Davis, Robert Mills, James Renwick, and Edward B. White. 6

The story of Richmond's Washington monument is almost incalculably rich, comprised of perhaps a dozen important stories. These intricate stories go far back – all the way to the 1783 resolution. In the 1840s, the sculptor Thomas Crawford strove to get the equestrian commission, and assuredly, his Virginia Washington Monument is to no small extent an outgrowth of his thinking for a District of Columbia Washington Monument. In 1850, he won the Richmond commission, an opportunity to design on a national stage.

Robert Mills, whose design for the Virginia Washington Monument lost to that of Crawford, was hired to construct the granite base of the monument group. He attempted to alter Crawford's design and insert a monumental column into the composition. It may well be that Mills chafed at the "broken" effect of Crawford's new kind of pedestal and wished to avoid an artistic disaster by building a simple column, similar to his obelisk for the George Washington monument in Washington, D.C. After Mills was dismissed, Crawford discovered that he had made the pedestal too narrow and seven inches too short in length. 7

The cornerstone for the Virginia Washington Monument was laid on Washington's birthday, 22 February 1850. Among the attending dignitaries were President Zachary Taylor, Vice-President Millard Fillmore, and former President John Tyler. Spectators crowded to the square for this event and again on 22 February 1858, when the Washington statue was unveiled. A cavalry troop escorted General Wingfield Scott, who represented President James Buchanan at the ceremony. The unveiling witnessed a last effort to invoke Washington's name as a symbol for "the strength and beauty of National Union." 8

The Washington figure was unveiled just after Crawford's premature death from cancer. Four of the six standing figures are his design. Another eminent American sculptor, Randolph Rogers, finished the monument after Crawford's death in 1857. The monument was completed in 1869. It is the only American equestrian monument commissioned in the 1850s for which the bronze figures were cast abroad, as no foundry in the U.S. could accommodate the 21-foot equestrian bronze. American bronze casting in sculpture was only emerging as the Virginia Washington Monument was being created.

In 1858, James Monroe's remains were brought from New York City and re-interred on one of the spots once considered for a Washington monument. Richmond architect Albert Lybrock designed the monument, which the Philadelphia firm of Wood and Perot cast in iron. It was erected late 1859. The year of Monroe's re-interment was a big year for honoring George Washington. The same year Crawford's equestrian George Washington was unveiled in Capitol Square and the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association of the Union was formed, which ultimately saved Mount Vernon and created a pivotal house museum/memorial.

The image of Crawford's Washington did not remain confined to status as a symbol for the United States: it soon migrated to the Great Seal of the Confederacy. In 1864, the prominent London sculptor J.H. Foley modeled the seal, and the eminent London medallist J.S. Wyon engraved it. While the federal government claimed Washington through one national symbol, the frescoed dome over Washington's empty tomb in the U.S. Capitol rotunda, the Confederacy claimed Washington through its national symbol, a seal showing a Crawford's monument with its origins in the resolution of 1783.

The cult of Washington diminished after the 1860s. The Civil War produced a new cycle of heroes. Planning for both Northern and Southern monuments began even while the war raged, and commissions went to such sculptors as J.H. Foley and Randolph Rogers. Rogers, one of the most productive of these sculptors, designed most of his Civil War monuments as simple variations on the Richmond Washington equestrian statue. For example, Rodgers's Civil War monument in Detroit (1867) is but one of several similar monuments.

Section 8 Page 6

Conclusion

The story of the **Virginia Washington Monument** is one of the most important stories in the history of American art in the period. It is partly the story of a vigorous growth in American artistic capacity, as professional architects took over from amateurs and craftsmen, and as sculpture and painting in the grand manner began to take root here.

There were three competing ideas for Washington's monument. They were, in chronological order, the idea of erecting an equestrian statue of Washington at the nation's capital city; the idea of creating a rotunda in the national Capitol building to hold Washington's tomb and a white marble monument to him; and the idea of constructing a free-standing building to Washington's memory.

The first and oldest has the happiest story, especially in connection with the rise of the arts in the U.S. It begins in 1783 with a resolution to import an equestrian statue; it closes with a whole cycle of such monuments by American sculptors. Overall, these statues may represent a decline in the use of difficult symbolism. Certainly, with them, the predominately sculptural monument successfully challenges the essentially architectural monument, notable that in the form of a monumental classical shaft.

The second, the story of the rotunda, begins in the 1790s with a design by a self-taught amateur, Dr. William Thornton, and concludes in the 1860s with a dome by an immensely distinguished professional, Thomas U. Walter. The story runs through the arrival of a small army of European sculptors who practiced the grand manner here, but it concludes with the emergence of internationally significant American sculptors such as Greenough, or Crawford, whose figure of armed Freedom, cast in D.C. by Clark Mills, caps Walter's dome. The rotunda story begins with the tyranny of the portrait scarcely challenged. If, sadly enough, the rotunda became an incoherent gallery of American paintings of various quality, filling those walls played a decisive role as Americans struck off the shackles of face painting.

The third and chronologically last is the story of the freestanding monument. As with the other two kinds of monument idea, the historic connections between Latrobe's pyramid and executed buildings (the Philadelphia Waterworks, the Capitol, Monumental Church, and the Baltimore monuments) typifies a small world where a real network of relations connected most major commissions for architecture and monuments. It is in this story that the narrative of Richmond's George Washington Equestrian Statue finds its place.

In a city known nationally for its outdoor monuments, the Virginia Washington Monument was the first. The Virginia Washington Monument was also the second equestrian statue of George Washington to be erected in the United States and helped to generate a national wave of representational memorial sculptures.

Section 8 Page 7

Endnotes:

1. Crawford's was but the second statue of Washington on horseback to be officially dedicated. The first, created by Henry Kirke Brown for Union Square in New York City, was dedicated in 1856. H. Nichols B. Clark, "An Icon Preserved: Continuity in the Sculptural Images of Washington," in *George Washington: American Symbol*, ed. by Barbara J. Mitnick (New York: Hudson Hills Press in association with The Museums at Stony Brook and the Museum of Our National Heritage, 1999), p. 45.
2. Laurretta Dimmick, "An Altar Erected to Heroic Virtue Itself: Thomas Crawford and His *Virginia Washington Monument*," *American Art Journal*, Vol. 23, No. 2, 1991, p. 58.
3. For a succinct description of the statue, see Richard Guy Wilson, et. al. *The Buildings of Virginia: Tidewater and Piedmont*. (New York: Oxford University Press, 2002), 182.
4. *Gentleman's Magazine* (Oct. 1775) rev'w N. Wraxall, w. descry., and cit. *Lloyd's Chron; Gentleman's Magazine* (July 1777), rev'w of Falconet on sculpture w. engraving of Peter the Great.
5. The background to the competition for the George Washington Equestrian Statue relies heavily on Charles Brownell, "B. Henry Latrobe and Monuments to Washington, 1783-1861," Lecture to the Virginia Chapter of the Society of Architectural Historians, December 1984.
6. Many of these competition drawings are preserved at the Library of Virginia. Several of them are discussed in William B. O'Neal, *Architectural Drawing in Virginia, 1819-1969*. (Charlottesville: School of Architecture, University of Virginia, 1969) pp. 40-59.
7. Dimmick, p. 52.
8. Thomas B. Brumbaugh, "The Evolution of Crawford's 'Washington,'" *The Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, Vol. 70, No. 1, January 192, p. 22.

Section 9 Page 8

Bibliography

Brownell, Charles. "B. Henry Latrobe and Monuments to Washington, 1783-1861," Lecture to the Virginia Chapter of the Society of Architectural Historians, December 1984.

Brownell, Charles, Calder Loth, William M.S. Rasmussen, and Richard Guy Wilson. The Making of Virginia Architecture. (Charlottesville: University Press of Virginia, 1992).

Gale, Robert L. "Thomas Crawford, Dear Lou, and the Horse," Virginia Magazine of History and Biography 68 (1960): 171-92.

O'Neal, William B. Architectural Drawing in Virginia, 1819-1969. (Charlottesville: School of Architecture, University of Virginia, 1969).

Richard Guy Wilson, et. Al. The Buildings of Virginia: Tidewater and Piedmont. New York: Oxford University Press, 2002.

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☐ private
☐ public-local
☒ public-State
☐ public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- ☐ building(s)
☐ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☒ object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u> 0 </u>	<u> 0 </u>	buildings
<u> 0 </u>	<u> 0 </u>	sites
<u> 0 </u>	<u> 0 </u>	structures
<u> 1 </u>	<u> 0 </u>	objects
<u> 1 </u>	<u> 0 </u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0 Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.) N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

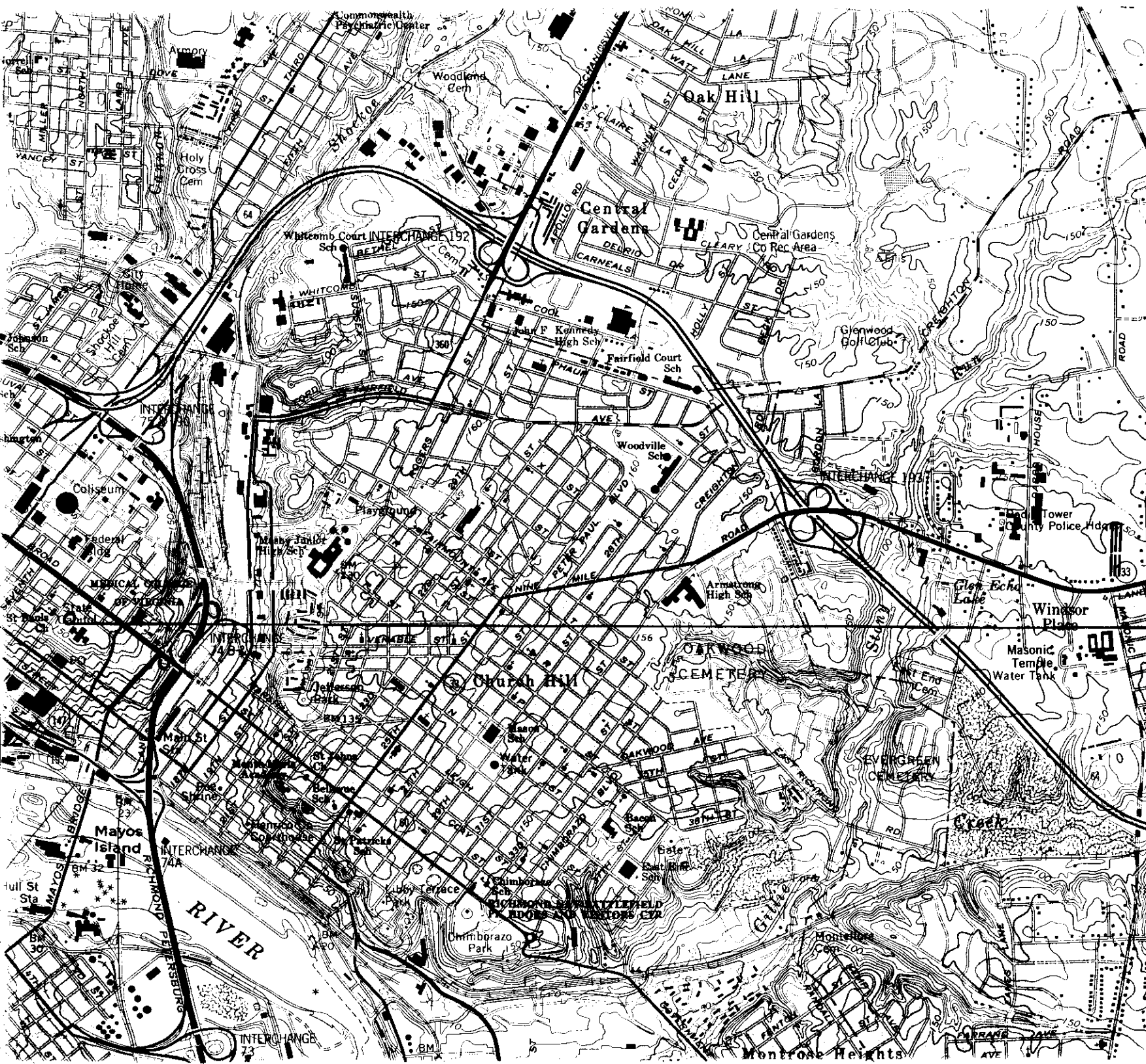
Cat: Culture and Recreation Sub: Work of Art (Statue)

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Culture and Recreation Sub: Work of Art (Statue)

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)Mid-19th Century
Classical Revival**Materials** (Enter categories from instructions)Base: Granite with bronze details
Statuary: Bronze
other _____**Narrative Description** (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)



460
(SEVEN PINES)
5559 III SE

1.1 MI. TO VA. 33

4158

32' 30"

HIGHLAND SPRINGS 2.9 MI. 1 1/2 MI. TO INTERCHANGE 192
WEST POINT 34 MI.

0.9 MI. TO INTERCHANGE 195
WILLIAMSBURG (INTERCHANGE 238) 43 MI. 1

#127-6084
GEO. WASHINGTON
EQUESTRIAN
STATUE
RICHMOND, VA

UTM ZONE 18
E 284907
N 4157264